

Wilson May Cut Adriatic Knot, Is Hope

French Opinion Holds President's Visit to Rome May Have Good Effect

Nervousness Is Passing

Conflicting Land Claims of Italians and Jugo-Slavs May Be Settled

By Bampton Hunt

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

PARIS, Jan. 6. — Paris is following very closely President Wilson's tour through the Allied countries as a "great missionary of international morale," as one newspaper describes him to-day. But neither his visit here, nor to England, perhaps has excited so much special and particular interest among the French as the Italian trip.

The French probably have a keener knowledge than any other nation of the exact importance of various complex international problems now awaiting solution. For this reason the interest in Mr. Wilson's visit to Rome centres mainly, from the French point of view, in the effect it will have on the settlement of the Adriatic problem and the future relations between Italy and the new Jugo-Slav state.

French opinion, even before the armistice began, was inclined to be somewhat nervous as to the effect the conflicting claims of the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast may have upon the peace conference. This nervousness cannot yet be said to have been entirely removed, but the impression given generally by to-day's Paris editorials undoubtedly indicates that the French are now inclining much more strongly to the belief that as a result of the President's visit to Rome the Adriatic question will be settled without shock and without injustice to anybody.

French Praise Mr. Wilson

French observers especially admire the skillful manner in which Mr. Wilson, during the Italian visit, met the very delicate situation at present existing.

"Each speech President Wilson made in Rome," says the "Temps," "was an appeal to the conscience of the nation, an exhortation in favor of a new world that shall be based upon right and friendship. Reading between the lines it is easy to guess that the American President desires an equitable arrangement between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs, as well as between the Italians and the Greeks. But even when he mentioned the burning question of the Balkans he never departed from the most smiling cordiality and the most courteous reserve."

The "Temps" suggests that it is only fitting that French opinion be equally discreet in its comments, and the French press certainly is following this counsel.

St. Brice, in the "Journal," pays high compliment to Mr. Wilson.

President's Dexterity Complimented

"Each stage in Mr. Wilson's tour," he says, "shows the dexterity with which the American President is adapting himself to European politics. In Paris he paraphrased the programme defined by President Poincaré—reparation and guarantees. In London he recognized the peculiar situation occupied by England, owing to her insular position, and saluted in the British Empire the embryo of a future society of nations. In Rome the President exalted the breakdown of imperialistic theories and announced the reign of friendship in international relations in place of covetousness and intrigue. And his defence of international altruism was made in the Italian Chamber, which not long ago echoed with the famous expression of Salandra in exaltation of sacred national selfishness."

"What a long way we have travelled since 1915!"

St. Brice, however, sees in the policy pursued by Italy when that country belonged to the Triple Alliance a striking example of the practical value of the system of a balance of power, as extolled by Premier Clemenceau in the French Chamber of Deputies last week, in opposition to the Wilson theory of a society of nations.

"Why," he asks, "did Italy, after being thrown into the arms of Germany by annoying circumstances, remain faithful to the Triple Alliance twenty-five years?"

"Because," he answers, "she realized that it was the surest way of assuring her naval position in the Adriatic and neutralizing the covetousness of Austria in regard to the Balkans."

"Moreover, in so doing," he adds, "Italy secured counter insurance from England and France. This, in a nutshell, is the system of balanced power which is the bête noir of Mr. Wilson, but which has prevented more wars than it has caused."

Sincerity of Converts Questioned

René Dorot, in the "Gaule," warns Mr. Wilson not to be under illusions concerning the sincerity of the sudden conversions to his ideas which he is witnessing. Everybody agrees with the necessity of establishing a durable peace, he admits, but he fears that the accomplishment of this object on the lines set forth by President Wilson will require a greatness of soul, an elevation of mind and an idealism which it is difficult to expect of nations that since the beginning of the world have obeyed their impulses and sought to defend their own interests.

St. Brice suggests that a good oppor-

tunity for testing Mr. Wilson's theories would be afforded if each nation, before beginning to remake the map of Europe, would undertake to accept with good will the decision of the peace conference as regards its own share of territories and influence. The same writer very pertinently suggests also that President Wilson might prove the efficacy of his method by applying it to the settlement of the Adriatic question. And he adds, significantly enough: "I should be glad if Mr. Wilson were happy enough to convince our Italian friends that we French are not seeking, as they believe, to favor the Balkan states to the detriment of Italy. Nothing is more regrettable in our opinion than this distrust which appears to exist on the other side of the Alps in regard to the sentiments of France for Italy."

Paris Gets U. S. Trend

Paris newspapers have at last begun an effort to make known independent American opinion to the French public. Hitherto practically the only American cables published here were those dealing with straight news matter, pure and simple, and delivered almost entirely from official sources.

The fact that the recent American elections resulted in a Republican victory made a deep impression upon all classes of the French public, and caused people here to modify to a great extent their former attitude toward Mr. Wilson and his fourteen points, particularly those referring to the freedom of the seas and a society of nations.

Thought U. S. Backed Wilson

Until that period it was generally believed that Mr. Wilson, especially upon these two points, had the whole American people solidly behind him, and the French, although they frankly disliked both doctrines as far as they understood them, were inclined out of gratitude for what America had done both before and since she entered the war, to hear what Mr. Wilson had to say with the utmost good will.

This, indeed, is still their attitude, but observation shows that while the French admire and respect both the President and his ideas, they are beginning to doubt whether, on two of his most characteristic theories, he speaks for America as a whole.

The fact that the only definite section of French opinion that is inclined to support the American position is the Socialists party has led many people to become suspicious as to the nature of the support the proposal has in America.

Want American Views

The "Echo de Paris," perhaps the most influential morning newspaper, writes to-day, under a double column heading: "The American press, by its excellent dispatches, a column and a quarter in length from its Washington correspondent dealing with Senatorial and naval programme and Senator Thomas' speech against the League of Nations."

I heard these dispatches commented upon twice to-day by representative Frenchmen in a private conversation, and both expressed regret that owing to the fact that very few Paris journals have correspondents in America, transatlantic opinion has not been made better known on this side, especially at the present time.

U. S. Has Not Given Inking of Views On Adriatic Treaty

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The attitude of the United States toward the treaty between Italy and France, Great Britain and Russia, relative to the eastern coast of the Adriatic, has not been clearly defined, as far as known. When it came up recently, in the course of peace preliminaries, the United States did not indicate how it would stand when the treaty entered into consideration.

The first time the question arose was when the Inter-Allied Conference framed the terms for the armistice between Italy and Austria. In stating the line to which the Austrian troops must retreat, the armistice outlined the frontier as it is defined in the treaty. This was accepted by the Inter-Allied Conference, and it is understood that Colonel E. M. House, the American representative, stated that the destination of the frontier as it stood in the treaty between the four nations was not to be taken as expressing any position by the United States on that treaty.

The same situation was again presented when American warships participated in the carrying out of the naval clauses of the armistice with Austria. The occupation of ports was made largely on the basis of Southern Italian navy, which had a large number of warships along the eastern coast of the Adriatic. The Jugo-Slav element there manifested opposition, but, owing to the delicacy of the issues involved, the question of America's attitude, one way or the other, was deferred.

Secrecy Not Observed

Article 16 of the treaty provides that it shall be kept secret, but the terms have become known and are occupying much attention in conference circles.

Article 4 provides that the future treaty of peace will give to Italy the Adriatic coast to a junction of Southern Italy, the cities of Trieste, Gorizia and Gradisca, the Province of Istria and the Dalmatian Islands to Italy. Other articles deal with Albanian and zones in Asiatic Turkey, in case of Turkey being broken up.

Wilson Retains Reserve

"It is not difficult to divine," says the "Temps" in an editorial, "that President Wilson desires an equitable arrangement between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs, as well as between the Italians and the Greeks, but even when he has mentioned the burning word 'Balkans' he has never departed from his smiling comely and cautious reserve."

"Our comments, therefore, should observe the same discretion that he has shown in his remarks."

The editorial then supports Mr. Wilson's theory of a new system of equilibrium is inconceivable except by the creation of a league of nations, by saying: "We are thus brought to a subject which is most dear to us. A league of nations can be founded only on a close, permanent union of victorious peoples."

President Poincaré Plans to Visit U. S.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—President Poincaré will probably visit the United States late next June or early in July. This announcement was made by the President himself to The Associated Press this evening.

Link Delegates in London

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Dr. Adolf Törn-

President Wilson in Nine Speeches Praises Italy's Many Achievements

Nine speeches were delivered by President Wilson Sunday, six in Milan and three in Genoa. The full texts follow:

In replying to the welcome of the Mayor of Milan, on behalf of the municipality, President Wilson said: "May I not say to you, as the representative of this great city, that it is impossible for me to put into words the impressions I have received to-day? The overwhelming welcome, the spontaneous welcome, so evidently coming from the heart, has been profoundly moving to me, and I have not failed to see the significance of that welcome. You have yourself referred to it."

"I am as keenly aware, I believe, as anybody can be that the social structure rests upon the great working classes of the world and that those working classes in several countries of the world have, by their consciousness of community of interest, by their consciousness of community of spirit, done perhaps more than any other influence has to establish a world opinion which is not of a nation, which is not of a continent, but is the opinion, one might say, of mankind; and I am aware, sir, that those of us now charged with the very great and serious responsibility of concluding peace must think, act and confer in the presence of this opinion—that we are not masters of the fortunes of any nation, but are the servants of mankind; that it is not our privilege to follow special interests, but it is our manifest duty to study only the general interest."

Wounded Soldiers' Memorial

"This is a solemn thing, sir, and here in Milan, where I know so much of the pulse of international sympathy beats, I am glad to stand up and say that I believe that that pulse beats also in my own veins and that I am not thinking of a particular settlement."

"I am very much touched to-day, sir, to receive at the hands of wounded soldiers a memorial in favor of a league of nations and to be told by them what it was that they had fought for—not merely to win this war, but to secure something beyond, some guarantee of justice, some equilibrium for the world as a whole which would make it certain that they would never have to fight a war like this again."

"This is an added obligation upon us who make peace."

"We cannot merely sign a treaty of peace and go home with a clear conscience. We must add to something more. We must add so far as we can the security which suffering men everywhere demand."

Takes Off Hat to Italians

"And when I speak of suffering men I think also of suffering women. I know that, splendid as have been the achievements of your armies and tremendous as have been the sacrifices which they have made and great the glory which they have achieved, the real hard pressure of the burden came upon the women at home whose men had gone to the front and who were willing to have them stay there until the battle was fought out. And I have heard from your Minister of Peace the story how for days together, there would be no bread. And when they knew that there was no bread the spirit of the people did not flag."

"I take off my hat to the great people of Italy and tell them that my admiration is merged into friendship and affection. It is in this spirit that I receive your courtesy, sir, and thank you from the bottom of my heart for this unprecedented reception which I have received at the hands of your generous people."

"Italian Hearts Beat Strong"

President Wilson, speaking at the station on his arrival in Milan, said: "Ladies and gentlemen: You make my heart very warm indeed by a welcome like this, and I know the significance of this sort of welcome in Milan, because I know how the hearts of Italy and of the Italian people beat strong here. It is delightful to feel how our thoughts have turned toward you, from not a new but an ancient friendship, because the American people have long felt the pulse of Italy beat with their pulse, with desire for freedom."

"We have been students of your history. We know the vicissitudes and struggles through which you have passed. We know that no nation has more steadfastly held to a single course of freedom in its desires and its efforts than have the people of Italy, and therefore I come to this place, where the life of Italy seems to beat so strong, with a peculiar gratification."

"I feel that I am privileged to come into contact with you, and I want you to know how the words I am uttering of sympathy and of friendship are not my own alone, but they are the words of the people whom I represent."

"I was saying a little while ago at the monument of Columbus that he did a great thing, greater than was ever realized at the time it was done. He discovered a new continent not only, but he opened it to the children of freedom, and these children are now privileged to come back to their mother and to assist her in the high enterprise upon which her heart has always been set. It is, therefore, with the deepest gratification that I find myself here and thank you for your generous welcome."

Brings Tears to His Eyes

In speaking to a large delegation which welcomed him to Milan at the Royal Palace President Wilson said:

"I cannot tell you how much I am complimented I am by your coming in

person to give me this greeting. I have never known such a greeting as the people of Milan have given me on the streets. It has brought tears to my eyes, because I know it comes from their hearts."

"I can see in their faces the same things I feel toward them, and I know that it is an impulse of their friendship toward the nation I represent as well as a gracious welcome to myself. I want to reach the hope that we may all work together for a great peace as distinguished from a mean peace. May I suggest that this is a great deal in my thoughts."

Nations Must Be Fair

"The world is not going to consist now of great empires. It is going to consist for the most part of small nations, apparently, and the only thing that can bind small nations together is the knowledge that each wants to treat the others fairly. That is the only thing. The world has already shown that its progress is industrial. You cannot trade with people whom you do not trust and who do not trust you."

"Confidence is the basis of everything that we must do, and it is a delightful feeling that these ideals are sustained by the people of Italy and by a wonderful body of people such as you have in the great city of Milan. It is with a sense of added encouragement and strength that I return to Paris to take part in the council that will determine the terms of the peace. I thank you with all my heart."

Speaks To Widows' League

President Wilson spoke to the League of Mothers and Widows, saying:

"I am very much touched by this evidence of your confidence, and I would like to express to you, if I could, the very deep sympathy I have for those who have suffered irreparable losses in Italy."

"Our hearts have been touched. And you have used the right word. Your men have come with the spirit of the Crusaders against that which was wrong and in order to see to it, if it was possible, that such terrible things never would happen again. I am very grateful to you for your kindness."

President Wilson spoke to the committee on entertainment, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: Again you have been very gracious and again you have filled my heart with gratitude because of your reference to my country, which is so dear to me. I have been very much interested to be told, sir, that you are the chairman of the committee of entertainment, which includes all parties without distinction, and I am glad to interpret that to mean that there is no division recognized in the friendship which you have for America, and I am sure, sir, that I can assure you that in America there would be a similar union of all parties to express friendship and sympathy with Italy, because, after all, parties are founded upon differences of programme and not often upon differences of national sympathy."

All Parties Love Country

"The thing that makes parties workable and tolerable is that all parties love their own country and, therefore, participate in the general sentiments of that country, and so it is with us, sir. We have many parties, but we have a single sentiment in this war and a single sentiment in the peace, and in that sentiment lies our feeling toward those with whom we have been associated in the great struggle. At first the struggle seemed to be a natural resistance to an aggressive force, but as the consciousness of the nation grew it became more and more apparent that in the aggression of the Central Empires was the spirit of militarism, the spirit of autocracy, the spirit of force, and against that spirit there arose, as always in the past, the spirit of liberty and justice."

"Force can always be conquered, but the spirit of liberty can never be; and the beautiful circumstance about the history of liberty is that its champions have always shown the power of self-sacrifice. They have always been willing to subordinate their personal interests to the common good and have not wished to dominate their fellow men, but have wished to serve them."

Hearts of Nations United

"This is what gives imperishable victory, and with that victory has come about things that are exemplified in scenes like this—the coming together of the hearts of nations and the sympathy of great bodies of people who do not speak the same vocabulary but speak the same ideas. I am heartened by this delightful experience and hope that you will accept not only many thanks for myself and for those who are with me, but thanks on behalf of the American people."

From the balcony of La Scala the President spoke briefly, as follows: "I wish I could take you all to some place where a similar body of my fellow-countrymen could show their heart toward you as you have shown me your heart toward them, because the heart of America has gone out to the heart of Italy. We have been watchful of your heroic struggle and of your heroic suffering, and it has been our joy in these recent days to be associated with you in the victory which has liberated Italy and liberated the world. Viva Italy!"

Praises Life of Mazzini

Speaking at the monument of Mazzini, in Genoa, President Wilson said: "I am very much moved, sir, to be in the presence of this monument."

On the other side of the water we have studied the life of Mazzini with almost as much pride as if we shared in the glory of his history, and I am very glad to acknowledge that his spirit has been handed down to us of a later generation on both sides of the water."

"It is delightful to me to feel that I am taking some part in accomplishing the realization of the ideals to which his life and thought were devoted. It is with a spirit of veneration, sir, and with a spirit, I hope, of emulation that I stand in the presence of this monument and bring my greetings and the greetings of America with our homage to the great Mazzini."

Accepts Mazzini's Works

In accepting the gift of Mazzini's works from the municipality, the President said:

"Mr. Mayor, it is with many feelings of a very deep sort, perhaps too deep for adequate expression, that I find myself in Genoa, which is a natural shrine for Americans. The connections of America with Genoa are so many and so significant that in some sense it may be said that we drew our life and beginnings from this city."

"You can realize, therefore, sir, with what emotion I receive the honor which you have so generously conferred upon me in the citizenship of this great city. In a way it seems natural for an American to be a citizen of Genoa and I shall always count it among the most delightful associations of my life that you should have conferred this honor upon me and, in taking away this beautiful edition of the works of Mazzini, I hope that I shall derive inspiration from this volume, as I already have derived guidance from the principles which Mazzini so eloquently expressed."

"It is delightful to feel how the voice of one people speaks to another through the mouths of men who have by some gift of God been lifted above the common level and, therefore, these words of your prophet and leader will, I hope, be deeply planted in the hearts of my fellow countrymen. There is already planted in these hearts, sir, a very deep and genuine affection for the great Italian people, and the thoughts of my nation turn constantly, as we read our history, to this delightful and distinguished city."

"May I not thank you, sir, for myself and for Mrs. Wilson and for my daughter for the very gracious welcome you have accorded us, and express my pride and pleasure."

At Columbus's Monument

In a short speech at the Columbus monument President Wilson said:

"Standing in front of this monument, sir, I fully recognize the significance of what you have said. Columbus did to a service to mankind in discovering America and it is America's pleasure and America's pride that she has been able to show that it was a service to mankind to open that great continent to settlement, the settlement of a free people, of a people because they are free to desire to see other peoples free and to share their liberty with the people of the world. It is for this reason no doubt, besides his fine spirit of adventure, that Columbus will always be remembered and honored, not only here in the land of his birth, but throughout the world, as the man who led the way to those fields of freedom which, planted with a great seed, have now sprung up to the fruition of the world."

PARIS, Jan. 6.—President Wilson is due back in Paris at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. There will be no formalities over his arrival and he will proceed to the Murat residence for a series of conferences which will begin to give concrete form to the work of the peace congress.

Lord Robert Cecil, the British ambassador, is expected to arrive in Paris on the early arrivals in Paris after the President. Premier Lloyd George, if the British cabinet situation permits, is expected toward the end of the week and Foreign Secretary Balfour is ready to come from Cannes whenever he is needed.

Lord Robert, it is understood, is ready to present a preliminary plan giving the British viewpoint on a society of nations. Leon Bourgeois also is preparing to outline the French plan, while the American delegates have been engaged actively in putting their views in definite shape.

Others likely to see the President are Senator Owen, of Oklahoma; Premier of Greece and a Zionist delegation for discussion of questions concerning Palestine, Syria and Armenia. Facts of the Polish, Czechoslovak and Serbian delegations have arrived and are seeking interviews with the President, who doubtless will confer with all of them.

The outlook for a busy week, preparation for the assembling of the Inter-Allied conference next week. Supervision of the affairs of Mesopotamia after the conclusion of peace was assigned to Great Britain by a series of conferences with France and England concerning the future of the Minor early in the war. The existence of this treaty only recently has become known, and no previous mention has been made of the important country of Mesopotamia.

Under the terms of this treaty France was to assume direction of the destinies of Syria, Lebanon and Armenia, and the west of the Euphrates. The Arabian peninsula were to be under the supervision of Great Britain.

It was settled that the largest possible autonomy would be assured to the races and peoples in these countries, and an economical administration and equality of rights were also agreed to. What disposition the peace conference will make of this and other secret treaties is a much discussed question in Paris.

Wilson Hailed as 'Liberty Apostle' As He Quits Italy

Continued from page 1

ed that for them and their interests the terms of peace should be drafted.

Mr. Wilson's Italian visit, with its accompanying ancient association and magnificent displays of color and uniforms, from the splendors of the Vatican and Quirinal to the peasant costumes and the simple red shirts of the white-haired Garibaldi veterans, has been one of the most romantic of his European pilgrimages. Nevertheless, it is unavoidably noticeable that he never forgets, morning, noon or night, the message he brings.

Whenever he speaks this man in black frock coat is apparently unaffected by the glamour thrown around him and unceasingly calls for the termination of the system that brings into existence the troops that line his routes and the cannon that are displayed in his honor in every city.

Both Sunday morning in Genoa and Sunday afternoon in Milan afforded a succession of marvelously beautiful and awe-inspiring scenes, which, even if they fail to bear the full fruit which the "Prophet from America" hopes to achieve, cannot fail to yield an ample measure of benefit to the two nations immediately represented.

President Wilson was evidently as much impressed by the romantic reception accorded him in the Italian cities as were the newspaper men who accompany him, for he said yesterday afternoon in his speech at the ancient princely residence which now forms Milan's City Hall that "it is impossible for me to put into words the impression I received to-day."

He said he was touched by the memorial received by him from wounded Italian soldiers, who asked for a settlement that would secure a lasting peace, which was what they had fought for.

Has Praise for Women

The President also said that he had been deeply moved by the sufferings of the women, and without in any way minimizing the bravery of the men and the sufferings through which they passed in achieving their heroic attainments, he declared that the sacrifices of the women of Italy, who for days at a time knew not from whence their bread would come, were most tragic of all.

Delivered in the magnificent oval-domed reception chamber of the Milan City Hall this speech, crowded with such sympathetic he has delivered in this country. Nevertheless he repeated his oft-expressed statement:

"I am not thinking so much of particular settlements as of a general settlement."

Sees Italian Pleas

This might be taken significantly as placed over Milan's walls, conspicuously placarded in English throughout the route of the procession, the following posters appeared:

"To President Wilson: Italy asks only for her natural boundaries traced by God on the Retidie Gullie and Dinaric Mountains to assure her freedom and peace."

Another poster, also in English, read:

"To President Wilson: Istria and Dalmatia, and the treaty of Campo Formio are for Italy just what Alsace, Lorraine and the treaty of Frankfurt are for France."

The armistice has enabled the government to bring back to north Italian cities many troops with captured Austrian cannon to place upon the routes of the processions in honor of Mr. Wilson, and Sunday enabled the entire population to gather along these routes in his honor.

The peculiarly beautiful architecture of Italy, unsurpassed, if equaled, by any in Europe, is toned, so to speak, with strong blasts of color, with banners and flags and, before certain palaces and public buildings, with magnificent draperies bearing shields or coats of arms.

Cathedral Is Deserted

While all of Milan, with many banners and innumerable flags, massed in the open space between the royal palace and the cathedral, was calling and clapping for President Wilson to appear on the balcony services were held in the cathedral, but few except the priests heard the "Te Deum" chanted beneath the electric lighted star hanging above the altar. For the almost deserted edifice seemed cavernous in emptiness.

The evening scene at the world-renowned Scala Opera was a striking contrast, the people crowding the aisles long before the appearance of the Wilsons, who dined in the foyer of the opera with the city's most prominent people. Mr. Wilson's appearance in the royal box with his wife and daughter, and General Harris and Admiral Grayson standing behind him, was the signal for the entire audience to jump to its feet and raise an uproar of shouts: "Viva Wilson!" "Viva America!"

The performance was brief, being only the second half of the second act of "Aida," which was expressly arranged in honor of Mr. Wilson, as the Scala Opera is not functioning this winter.

Troupe Acclaims Wilson

The orchestra was conducted by the famous Serafini. "Aida" was sung by Mme. Williams. Serola, formerly of all his party. The streets ran rivers and a gale snapped the flagstaffs. Decorations along the streets were soaked and torn and flapped in the wind. Nevertheless, the President carried out his full programme, including a visit to the monuments of Columbus and Mazzini and the City Hall, where he was given a reception.

The performance was concluded with the singing of the national anthems of the Allies, including the "Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the King,"

Vienna as World League Seat Urged

BERNE, Jan. 6.—Baron Haupt, the new Austrian Minister here, suggests that as a partial compensation for Vienna's loss of prestige, if Austria is merged in the German federation, that city should be made the seat of the tribunal which he believes will be formed as an adjunct to a league of nations.

The first matters to come before the tribunal, he thinks, will be the "endless questions" regarding the former Austro-Hungarian states and the Balkans. He says a tribunal sitting at Vienna would "get the real spirit" of those questions as it could not do in Paris or The Hague.

"The Marseillaise" and the Italian and Belgian anthems.

Mr. Wilson wore evening clothes. Mrs. Wilson was seated at his right in an evening dress of black with an enormous bouquet of red roses, the gift of the city. Miss Margaret Wilson was seated on her father's left in a dress of rich blue silk.

During the day great Caproni aeroplanes whirled low over the city, while with the fall of night extraordinarily artistic red, white and blue and red, white and green illuminations with searchlights played upon the Piazza di Scala and illuminated the carriages of the "Presidential party" down the long crowded thoroughfares to the railway station.

Historic Places Viewed

The romantic places which Mr. and Mrs. Wilson visited yesterday are the subjects of numerous literary volumes dealing with their histories and beauties, and the great architects who built them. The sculptors and painters who decorated them, the princes and rich merchants for whom they were constructed and the brave soldiers who defended them are known not only in Italy but throughout the civilized world.

Nevertheless, as President Wilson had only momentary glimpses of these storerooms of treasures, so am I only able to suggest the glories of a crowded day through which, with him, I have been taking a fleeting glance.

In Rome, with its monuments and treasures, the President, between speeches and his visits to the Pope, the King and Queen and the Premier and Foreign Minister, got but glimpses of the Vatican and the Quirinal. He failed entirely to see the Forum, the Colosseum and a thousand other interesting places and things.

Visits Tomb of Columbus

Yesterday, in Genoa, the President made his principal address in the chamber of the fifteenth century